

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy and probably showers to-day;
to-morrow probably cloudy.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 70.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

6 DEAD, 300 HURT IN WASHINGTON RACE RIOTS; MARINES USE BAYONETS TO OUTBREAKS SPREAD TO EVERY PART OF CITY

WILSON FAILS TO GET BACKING OF SENATORS TO PUT PACT IN FORCE

President Asks Approval of
Appointment of Repara-
tions Commissioner.

WOULD SELECT BARUCH

Foreign Relations Members
See Attempt to Commit
Them to Treaty.

DEMOCRATS WAVERING

Edge, Calder and Cummins Are
Invited to White House
Conferences To-day.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Wilson has written to Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, suggesting the importance of having an American member of the Reparations Commission appointed. This commission will be entrusted on behalf of the Peace Conference with the vast business of administering the reparation clauses of the treaty.

The President expressed the hope that the Foreign Relations Committee will indicate its approval of a provisional appointment to this commission. Theoretically of course there can be no Reparations Commission at present because the treaty has not been ratified. But the President points out that the commission's work is now organizing and it is important to American business that this country be represented in this stage. His letter to Senator Lodge follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR: There are some things in connection with the execution of the treaty of peace which can hardly wait the action of the several Governments which must act with regard to the ratification of the treaty, and the chief of these is the functioning of the Reparations Commission. It is of such importance to the business interests of the United States, as well as to the nations with which we are associated, that the United States should be represented on that commission, and represented now while the work of the commission is taking shape, that I am taking the liberty of writing to ask if you will not be kind enough to consult the Committee on Foreign Relations with regard to the particular appointment and say to them that I would very much appreciate their approval of my appointing provisionally a representative of the United States to act upon the Reparations Commission.

Very sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Baruch Stated for Post.
It is understood in official circles that President Wilson intends to appoint Bernard M. Baruch of New York as the American representative on the Reparations Commission. During the war Mr. Baruch was chairman of the War Industries Board, and he aided at Paris in working out the reparations and economic clauses of the treaty.

Senator Lodge laid the President's letter before the committee to-day and it caused a considerable divergence of opinion. Some anti-administration Senators frankly regarded it as an effort of the President to commit the committee to the tacit acceptance of these important parts of the treaty, thus committing this Government to an extent that would increase the difficulty of a possible rejection of the instrument.

Senator Williams (Miss.), on behalf of the Administration Senators, introduced in the committee a resolution which, if adopted, would express acquiescence in the President's wish. It follows:

Resolved, That we recognize no jurisdiction in the members of this committee as a committee on the subject matter in its present status, but we think the President has the power to appoint the American Commissioner in order to expedite the completion of the details of the proposed treaty.

Mr. Harding (Ohio), Republican, took the view that it was impossible to set up any part of the machinery for administering the treaty while the treaty was not yet ratified. So he moved as a substitute:

That the chairman be instructed to reply to the President that in the judgment of the committee neither the committee nor the Senate has any authority to take action in respect to any treaty provision until said treaty becomes effective through ratification.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) then moved

Continued on Third Page.

Experts Favor Entry of Switzerland in League

By the Associated Press.
GENEVA, July 21.—A committee of Swiss experts considering the League of Nations adopted to-day a resolution favoring Switzerland's membership in the league, by a vote of 24 to 2. The two adverse votes were cast by Socialists in the committee which is composed of members of Parliament and experts on international law.

Hopes were expressed by members that Switzerland would vote strongly in favor of joining the league at a plebiscite to be held probably in September.

ZEPPELINS NEXT TO BE GIVEN UP

German Airship Builders
Gloomy as Others Reap
Their Harvest.

WILL NOT VIE WITH R-34

Government Refuses to Ask
Leave to Make Ocean At-
tempt With Z-72.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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BERLIN, July 21.—With Admiral von Tirpitz's fleet at the bottom of Scapa Flow—the navy practically wiped out—Germany, without making any resistance, is about to have her aerial talons drawn by giving up the remainder of her fleet of Zeppelins.

The Government has refused to ask the Allies for permission to duplicate the feat of the British airship R-34 in flying across the Atlantic to America and return with her Z-72, the largest airship in the world, completed a long time ago. Baron von Gerningen, nephew of Count Zeppelin and head of the company of that name, who had asked that such a petition be made, has been informed it would be useless, as there was no prospect whatever that the request would be granted by the Allies.

Builders Despondent.
Gloom has descended upon Germany's airship builders, who say despondently that the fruits of their inventions, work and experience for many years will be reaped now by other countries.

It is expected that the allied commission which is to take over the Zeppelins will arrive here soon, and presumably the airships will be divided among the Allies. There is much speculation here as to whether the United States will get one of these Zeppelins.

Germany had a considerable number of these craft, but the losses were heavy and only ten remain. Not all of the airships that have been destroyed were lost in the war, however; at one time eighteen were dismantled because they had been superseded by larger, more successful types and new developments.

Eight of R-34 Type.
Of the ten Zeppelins remaining, the Z-71 and the Z-72 are the latest built. Each is of 70,000 cubic meters and fifty tons capacity; the other eight are of the same type as the R-34. If the American army or navy puts in a claim for one of the craft in the division that is to be made, presumably the request will be for one of the two largest Zeppelins, because they could easily make the flight across the Atlantic. As the United States has no airship of the large type of that type, while the Zeppelin plant will not miss the opportunity to get one.

Aside from the Zeppelin there is one Schütteles, the sole survivor of fifteen of that type, while the Zeppelin plant had begun work on a huge craft capable of carrying forty passengers across the Atlantic, but the peace treaty prohibits construction for a period of six months, and besides, the company is in financial difficulties.

PROPOSES DRASTIC LAW.

Representative Would Punish

Automobile Thieves Severely.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Drastic penalties for stealing of automobiles are proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Dyer (Missouri).

Fines of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment of not less than a year nor more than ten years, or both, would be provided.

FRENCH CABINET TO FACE VOTE OF ENEMIES TO-DAY

Clemenceau on Warpath to
Sweep Foes Aside and
Hold Nation's Reins.

NO INTENTION TO RETIRE

Boret's Resignation Incident,
Is View Now, but Enemies
Are Bitterly Active.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, July 21.—Although nothing has occurred to strengthen the Clemenceau Ministry since the rebuke of its economic policy in the Chamber of Deputies last week, which resulted in the overthrow of Victor Boret, Food Minister, all the indications point to another victory for the present Government when its members appear before Parliament to-morrow to defend its policy.

The old "Tiger" to all appearances has started anew on the warpath, hot on the heels of his enemies, determined that they never shall get his skin, and Parliamentary circles are buzzing with reports of the Premier's intention of carrying on the Government throughout the period of reconstruction.

His address yesterday to the victims of the war in the Department of the Meuse, in which he declared that making peace was harder than making war and outlined the task of reconstruction, has been interpreted widely as an expression of his hopes and intentions.

Bare Quorum Voted Previously.

The governmental newspaper organs, particularly *L'Homme Libre*, Clemenceau's paper, pretend to see little significance in the forced resignation of M. Boret and the implied rebuke to the "Tiger's" Cabinet. One of the many pro-governmental explanations of last week's event is that it was merely an attack directed against a single member of the Cabinet. Moreover, the vote in the Chamber was taken at a time when the benches were occupied by barely a quorum.

M. Boret's resignation and the incident in general were to be taken merely in the light of advice, say Clemenceau's supporters, adding that the steps he has taken since in the direction of the solution of the nation's food problems are conclusive proof of his desire to cooperate even with his opponents for the general welfare.

Some of the French newspapers have made haste to state their opinions of the Premier's latest devices to combat food speculation, which, summed up, are that the new decrees will be no more efficacious in bringing about the end of food profiteering in France than have been the previous orders issued by the same Government.

Favoritism for Profiteers.

The loudest cry from the masses, and taken up by the opposition papers like the *Matin*, is for a housecleaning within the Government, where, it has become an open secret, there is at present and has been for months deliberate toleration or favoritism toward profiteers. In American parlance it would come more or less under the heading of "pork."

Against this apparent weakness of the Clemenceau Ministry, Aristide Briand, the former Premier, powerful, appealing and respected, is directing all his efforts in one of the most sensational political battles in the history of the Third Republic. He is giving the campaign forceful direction, and his magnetic personality is no less tigerlike than that of the aged Premier himself.

The newspaper speaks of the "Jaguar" who has accepted the challenge of "the tiger" and is giving him the fight of his life, but at the moment the parliamentary weight appears to be on the side of "the tiger," who expects to make a clean sweep in the debate to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies.

FRANCE ASKED TO AID IRISH.

Murphy Tells Peace Delegates of

Hostility to League.

PARIS, July 21.—John A. Murphy of the American Commission on Irish Independence, who is now in Paris, sent today to Andre Tardieu of the French Peace Conference delegation a letter stating that the Irish American population was now hostile to the League of Nations, but that it could be made friendly by a proper settlement of the Irish question.

Commons Passes French Treaty.

LONDON, July 21.—The House of Commons to-night unanimously passed the Anglo-French treaty bill in all its stages.

Prince Maximilian of Baden Flees to Switzerland, Berlin Reports Say

BERLIN, July 21.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has fled to Switzerland, according to a report current to-day.

Prince Max crossed from Salem, on Lake Constance, where he has an estate, to Bottinghofen, on Swiss territory. It is understood he was informed the Communists were plotting an attack on his residence.

Prince Max, heir to the Grand Duchy of Baden, was appointed Imperial German Chancellor in October, 1918, but held that office for a brief period only. It was Prince Max who announced the abdication of the German Emperor and the Crown Prince in a decree issued at Berlin. He was appointed Regent of the German Empire last November. Prince Max was a member of the new People's League. In some quarters Prince Max has been mentioned as the possible Ambassador of Germany to the United States.

HOUSE SPARES HOME DRINKERS

New Law Would Permit Tip-
pling by Members of Family
and Guests.

ONLY THREE VOTE "NO"

Madden, Ill., Says Booze Will
Be Political Issue for
Many Years.

Dry Drinks Menaced by High Federal Taxes

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Federal taxes of 10 per cent. on the gross sales of grape, apple and loganberry juices have so increased prices to consumers that the industry is threatened with destruction, the House Ways and Means Committee was told today by a delegation of Washington and Oregon representatives of the industry.

A tax of two cents a gallon or less was urged, spokesmen declaring that at present prices sales were decreasing rapidly.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—After refusing by an overwhelming vote to prohibit the storing of liquor in private homes the House to-day completed consideration of the national prohibition act providing for the enforcement of both war time and constitutional prohibition. The final vote was delayed until to-morrow by parliamentary tactics after all amendments had been settled. The final roll call will be in order to-morrow as soon as the House meets.

Representative Voight (Wis.) blocked the vote to-night by insisting that the engrossed copy of the bill be placed before the House before the vote could be taken. This formality is usually dispensed with, but Mr. Voight insisted the roll should not be called when many members had gone home.

The expected opposition to preserving the sanctity of the liquor cellar failed to develop. Only three members—Baker (Cal.), Blanton (Tex.) and Upshaw (Ga.)—voted against the provision.

The House then decided to be even a little more liberal. It made possible some of the "old time parties" by defining the persons who can drink the liquor thus stored as "the possessor, the immediate family and bona fide guests." Home manufacture of liquor is prohibited.

The closing hours of the two weeks discussion of the bill was marked by a few futile protests against the drastic provisions of the bill, but the dry roller tactics, and frequently shut off debate on proposed amendments. These finally grew fewer, nearly all members seeming to be anxious to complete the bill.

Beer and Wines Doomed.

The measure as finally agreed upon by the House is practically the same as it came from the Judiciary Committee. To prevent wealthy violators from obtaining advantages over the poor the House, on motion of Representative Tamm, struck from the bill the provision that the court could require bonds of \$100 to \$2,000 to prevent further infractions of the law by the person tried. This was carried by 215 to 152.

"This would enable the rich man to be released on bond while the poor man would have to go to jail," said Mr. Gard. "Let's send them all there."

On a roll call the House by 274 to 74

Continued on Third Page.

GERMANS GAVE U. S. WAR PLANS

Two Officers, Traitors to
Fatherland, Brought Here
for Protection.

ACTED TO SAVE GERMANY

Deserted to Pershing's Line
and Gave Up Hinden-
burg's Secrets.

Two German officers who betrayed the plans of their commanders to Gen. Pershing's staff and thus helped hasten German defeat arrived yesterday on the transport *Agamemnon*, willing prisoners of Lieut. R. H. Owen, Fifth Ammunition Train, Fifth Division, and a detachment of fifteen soldiers. They were hurried to Washington as soon as the ship docked.

They were brought to the United States because they were afraid that no matter where they hid in Europe their former comrades in arms would seek them out and kill them. The A. E. F. command, which feels it owes the saving of many thousands of American lives to them, laid careful plans to keep their removal from France a secret. These plans were frustrated because a clerk, who hadn't been tipped off, automatically entered the names of the Germans on the *Agamemnon's* roster.

One Traitor an Aviator.

The traitors to Germany are Alfred Scholz, an infantry officer who was captured near St. Mihiel, September 2, 1918, and Alvin Groth, an aviator, shot down in the Argonne region, October 18, 1918. Their rank is withheld.

The two officers regard themselves as "patriotic traitors" of their native land. They realized, they said, the hopelessness of Germany's position. They knew they were inevitably beaten. Therefore, they said, they regarded as a true patriotic thing to shorten the war and cut down the loss of German lives by revealing all they knew. That they knew much of value and revealed it completely and accurately is indicated by the unusual treatment accorded them by the American army commanders.

A despatch from Washington last night said: "Before the inauguration of the American offensive in 1918, operations of the American Military Intelligence Corps prevailed upon them through inducements which have not been divulged, to deliver plans of the German General Staff covering the proposed movements of the Western front. Probable lines of retreat, points at which stands would be made and other detailed information of inestimable value."

Enabled Pershing to Act.

"With these plans before him, Gen. Pershing was able to lay out his campaign with great freedom and it is believed that a result was to cut the cost of the American advance practically in half."

"Certain of their former associates had become suspicious and are believed to have handed together to meet out stern justice. Utmost precautions were taken even within the allied lines to protect the informers, but as officials believed that as long as they were kept in France their lives would be in danger, orders were given for their transfer to this country."

"The plan was to send the prisoners to some isolated army post, where they might be given military protection for a time. Eventually, it is supposed, they would have been permitted to 'escape' to some other country, there to begin their lives anew. Officials will not say whether this plan can safely be followed now."

WANTS U. S. TO HELP FRANCE.

Senator Herriot Asks Financial

Aid for Nation.

PARIS, July 21.—"A country which has given a million and a half of its sons to liberty can demand from the great, rich and generous republic means of escape from the financial paradox which it is struggling," writes Senator Edouard Herriot, former Minister of National Subsistence and Labor, in an article in *L'Informateur* in which he re-views the country's financial situation.

France alone, says M. Herriot, is unable to support the burden, and he sees many obstacles to aid coming from Great Britain.

"But from the United States," the writer concludes, "can come liberating collaboration. I ask it frankly, and with the question put while the war spirit still lasts and before the merchant has replaced the soldier."

STATE INCOME TAX ACT FACES LEGALITY TEST

Yale & Towne of Stamford,
Conn., in Suit Say Law
Is Unconstitutional.

OTHER GROUNDS CITED

"Non-Residents Made to Suf-
fer and Interstate Com-
merce Burdened."

Suit in equity has been begun by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, lockmakers of Stamford, Conn., to restrain Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, from enforcing the State income tax law.

Although the suit is directed at the provision which requires Yale & Towne, as employers paying salaries in their New York offices, to deduct 2 per cent. of the sums paid to non-residents, it will lead to a thorough test of the State act as its provisions apply to non-residents. The complaint alleges the act to be unconstitutional on a number of grounds.

A motion to dismiss the suit has been made by Charles D. Newton, Attorney General, and argument will be made before Judge Learned Hand on Thursday morning.

Minor allegations include one that the law, if enforced, will subject the plaintiffs to hardship in that it will put them to an expense of at least \$1,000 for the clerical labor necessary to carry out the law and will subject them to the threat of suits that may be instituted by employees to recover the sums withheld as tax instalments.

Challenge of Constitutionality.

The paragraph in which the constitutionality of the law is challenged follows:

The said statute of the State of New York is illegal and unconstitutional, and it is, in particular, contrary to and in violation of the constitution of the United States, as follows:

It is contrary to and in violation of Article I, Section 8, of said Constitution in that it interferes with and directly burdens commerce between the different States. It is contrary to and in violation of Article I, Section 10, of said Constitution in that it imposes the obligation of contracts between your orator and its employees.

It is contrary to and in violation of Section 2 of Article 4 of said Constitution in that it deprives the citizens of the States of Connecticut and of New Jersey of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the citizens of the State of New York.

It is in violation of the Fourteenth amendment to said Constitution in that it abridges the rights and liberties of citizens of the United States residing in, and citizens of, Connecticut and New Jersey and deprives them of their property without due process of law and denies to them the equal protection of the laws.

Asks to Enjoin Comptroller.

The complainant asks that an injunction be granted restraining Travis and his agents from seeking to enforce the law in so far as it requires the complainant to withhold a percentage of the salaries of his employees. The court is asked to restrain the Comptroller from requiring the complainant to give any information regarding salaries it pays or the income it returns to employees who reside outside of the State.

The law as it stands levies a flat tax of 2 per cent. against the income of non-residents earned in the State. The tax for residents is graded: 1 per cent. on the first \$10,000 of taxable income, 2 per cent. on the next \$40,000 and 3 per cent. on taxable income in excess of \$50,000.

New York State officials were quick to explain that this method of calculation was an inadvertent mistake in the law. The 2 per cent. flat rate was the original scheme, but was abandoned in favor of the graded method. It was left in, however, as applying to non-residents.

Gov. Smith has indicated that he will ask the next Legislature to consider the practicability of amending the law so as to apply the \$1,000 and \$2,000 primary exemptions to non-residents who receive their whole income in New York.

GOV. SMITH DELAYS

EXTRA SESSION CALL

Will See Walters and Sweet

Before Deciding Finally.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, July 21.—Gov. Smith, Attorney-General Newton, State Comptroller Travis, James A. Wendell, his deputy; James A. Parsons, counsel to the Governor, and George F. Annan, the Governor's secretary, discussed the State income tax law all afternoon in conference at the Executive Mansion.

Newton and Travis have sections of the law, particularly those dealing with taxation of non-residents who work in New York, are unconstitutional and that there is imperative need for an early special session of the Legislature to remedy the defects and avoid a dangerous financial tangle.

After to-day's conference the Governor said opinion was divided and that no decision would be reached until to-morrow.

BLIMP CRASHES THROUGH BANK'S ROOF, TEN DEAD

Big Dirigible Falls Into
Skylight at Chicago,
Tanks Explode.

EMPLOYEES ARE TRAPPED

Airship Catches Fire While
500 Feet Above Financial
District.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Ten persons were killed and twenty-five injured when a large dirigible balloon on its test flight caught fire and fell 500 feet, crashing through the glass roof of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Jackson Boulevard and La Salle street, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Most of the dead were employees of the bank, trapped and burned to death in a fire caused by the explosion of the balloon's gasoline tanks as they hit the floor of the bank rotunda, where more than 200 bookkeepers and clerks, nearly all girls, were working.

The balloon, owned by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, had been flying above the city for several hours when the accident occurred.

When approximately 500 feet above the bank a spurt of flame was seen to shoot from the top of the gas bag near the center of the aircraft. The crowds gathered on the streets to watch the flight saw the machine buckle and quiver as it started on its fatal plunge.

Four of its occupants jumped, and two landed safely in the streets as the blimp, a ball of flame, struck the roof of the bank with a crash audible throughout the downtown district.

Victims Had No Warning.

There was nothing to warn the hundreds of employees of the institution of the coming tragedy. A shadow passed over the marble rotunda, where 150 were busy, and a crash followed. The bank's clock tower for patrons had passed, but the clerks were still at work in various departments.

It seemed, according to the survivors, that the entire bank was on fire. Breaking through the iron supports holding the glass overhead, the fuselage of the balloon with two heavy rotary engines and several gasoline tanks smashed to the floor.

Instantly the tanks exploded, scattering a wave of flaming gasoline over the rotunda for a radius of 100 feet. The panic ensued. There were only two exits through which they could leave the wire cage which surrounded the rotunda.

Dead girls, falling from the flaming wreckage, fought their way through the exits. Girls on the second floor ran screaming to the windows and several jumped to the street.

In an instant the marble rotunda was cleared except for the dead, whose bodies were buried under the mass of debris, and the dying, who crawled away from the scorching fire, their clothes burning off.

The intense heat made rescue work difficult until after the fire department arrived. It was thirty minutes before the bodies under the craft's fuselage could be dragged out. They were burned beyond recognition.

Ambulances Called.

Meanwhile ambulances from every hospital and undertaking establishment near the center of the city came and the police threw a cordon about the place. Dozens were found to have been more or less seriously cut by the shower of glass which preceded the explosion.

The cause of the fire which brought the flaming gas bag down is not definitely known. None of the crew could ascribe a definite reason.

Two theories were offered. One was that a spark from the rotary motors set the gas afire. The other was that the balloon was overcharged and the sun's rays caused it to expand and burst, the fire following the contact of the gas with sparks in the motors.

When Jack Boettner, an employee of the rubber company and pilot of the craft, saw the blimp of flame he shouted a warning to the other passengers and jumped from the fuselage.

All were protected by parachutes attached to their bodies by belts.

Henry Weaver and Harry Wacker, mechanics, followed Boettner. E. H. Norton, a photographer for a morning newspaper, was the last to leap. The fifth man, Earl H. Davis, a publicity agent for an amusement park, did not get out. His body struck the roof of the bank and was burned to a crisp.

The center portion of the bank was wrecked and it was an hour before the fire could be extinguished.

ROME STRIKE A FIZZLE.

Conditions Normal in City and

Traffic Is as Usual.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the

London Times Service.

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ROME, July 21.—So far as Rome is concerned the proposed general strike may be written down as a failure. This morning the tram were running, the shops opened and the life of the city was virtually normal. Railway service was absolutely complete and regular. It is evident the backbone is out of the strike.

Troops Rushed From One
Point to Another to
Quell Attacks.

NEAR WAR IN CAPITAL

800 Negroes Defy Guns
and Attack Car With
Theatregoers.

FT. MYER SENDS CAVALRY

Detective Killed and Patrol-
man Dies of Wounds—250
Persons Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The national capital was the scene of widespread mob violence and race riots to-night. As a result of scattered affrays throughout the city, down town and in residence districts, six persons are dead, at least fifty are seriously injured and probably 250 more were wounded more or less seriously. Three negroes are among the dead. Two hundred and fifty arrests were made before midnight.

The casualty list increased rapidly throughout the night. Practically every section of the city was the scene of wildest excitement. Even the most fashionable residence sections were not immune, and high Government officials and wealthy citizens saw armed men dashing by their doors firing as they ran. There are thirty-four cases of gunshot victims in the Emergency Hospital alone. Others are killed.

Harry Wilson, headquarters detective, was shot through the heart about midnight by a negro woman. A young white boy was shot and died on his way to the hospital.

George Thompson, a patrolman, who was wounded earlier in the evening, died late to-night.

Additional marines were rushed into the city from Quantico at 9 o'clock and a little later more troops were brought in from Fort Myer.

Negroes Start Trouble.

Negro residents, who up to today had been the victims of the race war, started all of the violence so far reported to-night. They gathered by hundreds in various sections and attacked street cars, automobiles and pedestrians.

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